

INVINCIBLE BANNER.

Invincible Banner! the dag of the Free! O1 where treads the foot that would falter for thee? Or the hands to be folded till triumph is won, And the engle looks proud, as of old, to the sun? Give tears for the parting-a murmur of prayer-Then Forward! the fame of our standard to share! With a welcome to wounding, and combat and scars, And the glory of death-for the Stripes and the Stars.

Knoxville, Saturday, Feb. 6, 1864.

Citizens' Meeting.

of citizens held at the Exchange and Deposit Bank, on the 3d inst., as many of the citizens of East Tennessee as may find it convenient to attend, are requested to meet at the Methodist Church in Knoxville on Satarday the 6th inst., for the purpose of forming an association having for its object the adoption of ways and means calculated to these sufferers so happily lived. We pity relieve the wants of the people of East Tenthem—we have pitted them—and all considin any part of the United States, so far as my obserours is secured by five times the amount,

JNO. M. FLEMING, Secretary.

Still Going South.

Since our last issue the following persons and families have been ordered South, and as we learn, have departed via Chattanooga. It is thought by some to be an act of great cruelty, on the part of our government, to send women and children out of our lines at this senson of the year. We will be excused if we fail to sympathise with those who behold an act of cruelty in sending wife of the editor of this paper, with two

These Secessionists have filled the land with suffering and sorrow. The homes of the humble poor Union families, all over existing evils under which the nation has sympathy; alone in the power of the obelien, and darkened and desolated. Mothers are going to their graves broken hearted. Bereaved widows, with their bare-floted orphan children, are shivering in the winter's cold, and poorly clad, are making their way North, because their husbands and fathers dared to the Union families here, inflicted upon them by the getters-up of the rebellion, and the advocates of it, not the least prominent of whom were rebel females.

It is useless to discuss the well-agreed live in this country, even after the war is bellion, who have done so much evil, can never more be trusted.

Miss Nancy Scott, Dr. John Jackson, Rev. A. A. Doak, Mrs. Claiborne Kain. A. L. Maxwell, T. C. Champ and family.

First Tennessee Cavalry.

Such information as we have, in regard to this Regiment of Cavalry, we impart to its friends. Our understanding is, that they are now in Blount, on duty. We have conlast week in the vicinity of Sevierville --James Basinger, Comp. C, was shot in the thigh, and badly wounded. Andrew Easylvanians and Michiganders, punishing the rebels severely.

The Lieut. Col. of the first cavalry, J. P. Brownlow, was in the hands of the rebels until midnight, when he made his escape!

Searching Union Houses,

Some two years ago, all the private Union houses in Tennessee were searched for private arms, and all the arms taken were converted into means to aid the Rebellion, without compensating the owner. The officer who came to our house, would not believe our family when they told him that they had given up all we had, and hence he returned and demanded more, and a still further search. That officer has since been broken of his commission and reduced to January, I subscribed for two copies of the "Knex-ville Whig," and paid the money (\$4.00) to a man the ranks as a private, "for the illegal appropriation of private property." We nev- the money to an imposter, I still want the paper, er heard it called by that name before!

Col. Keith.

COL. KEUTS, of Ohio, is filling the office of Provost Marshal General, for the time being. He is filling the office with honor with one party or the other.

state that there will be preaching in future that there is a comfortable dwelling, with at the Methodist Church at half past 10 kitchen and eisternattached, in East Knox- of loyalty to the Union, let us die by our o'clock, and at 3 in the evening.

Who are the guilty? We have all the time, as we still do, feel

must go with their States, and others by an of any thing but what is elever! most ardently desired to see the Federal in New York, is reported to have said: authority crush it out. We were personally "He then paid a glowing tribute to the patriotism conizant of the cruel necessities of many, and the more and deplored their condition, and the more because the Federal Government moved so that half his army with cheers, waving flags the bad concealed under their beds and under the flow slow in the work of their relief. We still abhor the grinding despotism which has devoured the substance of thousands of loyal men, depopulated the fertile valleys, converted the peaceful neighborhoods of quiet daily during the siege more than one hundred wag-on loads of flour and forage, and every night they By resolution of a preliminary meeting church-going citizens into the abodes of floated boat-loads of provisions down the river, worse than lawless handitti, in the border through the fog and darkness past the pickets of the enemy. They did this, and thunked God they had States, to which the designing and cunning the privilege of feeding the Yankees government under which, but recently, of the devoted people of East Tennessec. erate men should pity them, and make for great allowances. The day is coming, and it is not far distant, when the outraged certain. The only question to consider is

Millenial Glory Predicted.

In the midst of all our national troubles, persistent rebels South. Two years ago the it is cheering to learn from some of our public speakers, and inspired preachers, now have nothing left but rowers and draw the proper inferences. sick children, and the wife and children of that we are on the eve of a blissful period! Horace Maynard, the former herself sick. They tell no and so do some of the public were forced out of this town to the North, journals-that the millenial glories long and that upon the shortest notice. Most of looked-for, are coming! To men of mere the families now going out exulted over this common understanding-such as we claim removal, and said the rebels were doing to be-the present and past state of affairs have seemed to be quite gloomy and the future uncertain; but these sages and proph- glorieus individuality in our great struggle. In its mountains we have had the Sw therlangual devotion ets of superior discernment, discry in the Eastern Tennessee, have been plundered, long been suffering, only the precursors of long been suffering, only the precursors of pression, the people of East Tennesses were to have the millenial glory! The beautiful visions maintained their boyalty from the resources of their of these millenial seers, seem to gather of strength from the clouds and darkness which peculiar people. overshadows others of us. At no former period, judging from their advertisments

not been loose for one thousand years!

The Small Pox Still Rages.

citizens, and rush in with the impudence of the devil. In short, every man goes where he pleases, and every one does as he pleases. overrun, if not driven out of our houses.

Stop the Thief!

HOLYOKE MASS. Jan. 19th, 1864. M', G. Brownlow-DEAR SIE: On the 2d day of and if you will put me on your list and send me a copy, I will remit.

Enclosed find stamp. Please send explanation.

Yours, traly,

J. E. MORRILL.

Our Michigan Speech.

We occupy our first page with a speech to himself, and usefulness to the government. we delivered at an Agricultural Fair in He talks it out plainly to the traitors, face Michigan. It was accurately reported at to face, and acts with firmness and decision the time, and published in the Grand Rapin every case that comes before him. A ids paper. It was misrepresented in the new leaf must be turned over here, with Richmond papers, as every thing else is, all rebels and rebel sympathizers. Let them said by a Southern Union man. We do not be made to feel the effects of their treason and publish it now, however, to correct misrepconduct, and to know that they must go resentations, but give rebels some facts to

PREACHING RESUMED.—We are desired to House to Rent.—We are desired to say ville, to rent, on liberal terms,

Slanders of East Tennessee.

It is exceedingly mortifying, after all that a deep concern for thousands in the South, the noble self-sacrifleing Union men of East who have suffered greatly by this rebellion. Tennessee have suffered, to see them shaddespised the whole thing, and were deluded Northern papers. These lick-spittles creep thus engaged in exciting the public alarm by ambitions demagogues, deceived by the after certain secesh families, by whom they on this subject, have been governed by treabasest of misrepresentations-carried away, are flattered for a purpose, while in their the delusion pressed upon them, that they as hangers on in the Federal army, capable as wholly unparalleled in history.

irresistible current of circumstances, con- The vindication that we offer of East the five years duration of her Peninsular stantly accumulating, and pressed with great Tennesseeans, will be found in the following war, expended ninety millions of pounds sterskill. Thousands were even forced to a par- extracts, and it is complete. Ges. Buss ling, annually, or four hundred and fifty mil-

transferring the war. The vile leaders of War, was here in November, and wrote a that our rate of expenditure has not been this most infernal crusade, substituted a letter to the New York Press, in which he appalling, yet, they are not unprecedented, reign of appression and terror for the mild invites benevolent attention to the sufferings or that our national resources are not equal

vation has enabled me to judge. Their country has been repeatedly traversed by both the rebel and their scenning connexion with the rebellion, Union armies, and the consequences is that in many of the wisdom of the investment. The portions of it the inhabitants are literally starving them is thorough to-day, and their banishment from positions of honor and trust, is much two journeys through a considerable part of money. Naroteon looked upon England of it, I state only what I have seen with my own eyes. The dire wants of that simps-minded people as the Southern people have been taught to eyes. The dire wants of that suppreminded people should be met by the humane sympathies of our look upon the North, as a purely commercial Northern communities, whose ample charity cannot people, who would shrink from the pecuni-

Col. Forney, of the Washington Chroni- war, on such a scale. ele, thus introduces a leading editorial no- We have no room to elaborate. We state

"THE STATE OF FRANKLAND .- Intilligent correspondence from this historic region redicts that Eastern Tennessee will ere long move for a separate we are told, 'has little in common with the rest of the State, and nature has defined her boundaries and distinctive characteristics too plainly to be mistali-en. Certainly, East Tennessee has maintained a character. Famine and the word havenoused them, and the country will mark them or

England and War.

and tren neturers and preachers on this sub- sular war in Spain against Napolem, the depression was beyond example. At the We are not certain that we understand commencement of the war the people acprecisely what they mean by the "milleni- cepted it with that acciamation that characum." If they mean that happy time-that terised the outbreak in the South. Opposite good time coming, when "the lion is to lie parties in Parliament vied with each other down with the lamb," and when "a little in their zeal to vote men and money, as the Jackson L. Cox, upon resolution, that these two parties can't child is to lead them," we can't agree that rebels did in the Richmond Congress—the Abram Dyer, Daniel R. Dyer, the time is close at hand. The demoralized English having money to vote, and the reb- Sami, K. Finley race of men, who have participated in this els having none! At the end of the first And. French infernal rebellion, must die off, and a better year, the defeat of the English at Corruma Wm. D. Gille breed of men take their places, before we plunged the nation in dispair. Nothing was toomids A. Gamble, can sing out "peace on earth, and good will talked of but the stupid blunders of the Jno. C. Gourley towards men." We are wonderfully mixed Government, its absurd and contradictory Richal C. George, up with the predictions of Daviel, with the army orders, and its gross ignorance of the fruits of Autichrist, and with the threaten- first principles of war. Universal distrust Charles J. Saffeli, ed evils of the Apocalypse. The devil has seized the public mind. The ministry kept been loose, and he has operated upon a large their places with extreme difficulty. Croak- Grieffeld Taylor, scale, both in Church and State, but he has ers spoke of the folly of any attempt to Wm. B. Taylor, check the progress of the French arms in Marcus B. Warren Spain. But England pluck carried her base Wright, through in triumph, as the perseverance The scourge of our race, and hand-maid and pluck of the United States has carried Louisville, Blount of the rebellion, still rages in and around us through. England spent four hundred staday of June, 1862. versed with John H. Potter, Comp. C, wing our town. It is all through the town, and and fifty millions a year, bought gold at has his arm in a sling from a sabre charge has penetrated all classes of society. It is thirty to forty per cent premium to pay her in the array hospitals, in private families, troops, persevered to the end, and conquered. and is even said to be extending into the But in this war her government stocks, orcountry. It occurs to us that the matter dinarily at 90, had come to the low rate of ton, Comp. E, badly wounded. No other has been badly managed, though we may 60; nay, before Napoleon was finally conlosses, our brigade of Tennesseeans, Penn- not be a judge. Small Pox hospitals and quered, they had fallen to 35, payable in not be a judge. Small Pox hospitals and quered, they had fallen to \$5, payable in armies? Why has it occurred that over sixty per pest houses are in the midst of the town. depreciated paper. Let the croakers in the cent, of the men on the muster-roll have, in one in-Persons run up against cases on the streets. loyal States, finding fault of our govern-Negroes and others open the front doors of ment, look at these facts and be encouraged.

The Government--- The President.

Those who are really hostile to the Gov-We call for more rigid rule, civil and mili- ernment of the United States, and desire tary, and we must have it, or we are to be its overthrow, take the ground that Mr. Lincoln is the Government, and his errors are paraded before the country as the errors of the Government. Those who cannot The following letter will explain itself.- distinguish between their country and its We have no knowledge of George W. Fox, temporary rulers, but would sacrifice or hazand warn the people of the North against and the one from dislike of the other, is not worthy of the name of an American citi-

January, I subscribed for two copies of the "Knex-rille Whig," and paid the money (\$4,00) to a man who signed himself Geo. W. Fox. If I have lost the money for an imposter, I still want the paper, and paid the money for an imposter, I still want the paper, all who take up arms against them without Submission to the constituted laws and all who take up arms against them without armed enemies in war, are alike guilty of betraying their country, and in all time to we may yet realize from such false steps now, the vision of our country struggling in the slough of debt, with labor resting on her rused implements, loyal men. And we call upon all good eitizens to mark and frown upon all who persist in this infamous work-to abandon all distinctions of kindred and party, and, henceforth, to recognize no distinction but between those who are for, and those who are against the Government; and whether the men in power please us or not, to susonly constitutional medium. Forgetting all party and sectional divisions, and owning no other duty in a crisis like this, than that

Cost of the War.

It has been the cry ever since this war

It is well known that England, during their escape. ticipation in the rebellion, who all the time sink, in a speech at the Fifth Avenue Hotel tions of dollars, equal to the large sum required in the United States, to keep up the gigantic force required to put down the rebellion. But another fact must not be lost sight of. England then had a population but little more than half of that which now inhabits the loyal States in America, concerned in carrying on the war, with resources infinitely less in proportion at that time. Louisiana and Texas, and the immediate return of than our own, her manufacturing interests these States to the Union. hadly crippled by her own "Orders in Council," and by the operations of the French Continental System."

We do not pretend to say that our nationleaders of the rebellion were successful in | Charles A. Dana Assistant Secretary of all debt is not one of huge proportions, or to our liabilities. England's ontlay reprewe shall, in common with all patriots bonst English national debt at the close of the war with France, exceeded one thousand milbe exercised toward more honest, more patriotic, or people, who would shrink from the pecuniary sacrifices necessary to prosecute such a

tice of "a peculiar people"-a people who facts and leave the intelligent reader to

Seventy-two Blount County Rebels.

The following eard was boastingly paraded in the Nashville Union, and we copy it that our soldiers and officers may ap-

PROM BLOUNT COUNTY. LOUISVILLE, TENN., JUNE 8, 1861. Editors Union and American: Please publish the following his worked for Separa

ir posterity may be Wm. M. Goodlin, Sam'l. B. Hart, Josiah R. Badgett, David Haynes, Hiram Heartsill, Abram Heartsill Chomas Barnett. Nimor Deaghill. Wm. Henderson, stephen K. Hitch, James Hix, Howard James, Benj. James, Peter Key, A. T. Cox, Jno. King, James Key, jr. Josiah T. Love John McCulloug Barton Millican, Philip L. Myers. George Porterfield, Stephen Porterfield, Andrew Russell, Lamer B. Saffell, John Singleton, Chas. Spillman, Wm. M. Steele, James Taylor. Barton L. Warren, A C. Whittenburg Wm. E. Wright.

We hereby certify that the foregoing are the names of the voters for Separation and Representation II. HEARTSHILL,

Glving up the Contest.

The Richmond Enquirer, of recent date, virtually gives up the contest as hopeless.

Why are there now 200,000 stragglers from our eent, of the men on the muster-roll have, in one instance at least, been absent in emergencies? Whose
fault is it? Why not bring those back instead of
violating contracts or conscribing classes that never
describes are not matters of occurrence in Arkansas
merely, where there are now whole Federal regitermination.

icultural interest of the country would be wholly neglected. Negroes, left to themselves, will not nake even their own support. The next year would be one truly of famine. Already we are experiencing the trials of scanty provisions; the greatest suffelt in our array is from this cause. The want of food with their families at home is the cause of over half of the desertions. It would be a good policy now to detail every skillful farmer and overer from the ranks and put them to raising provis-

Congress cannot act with too much deliberation on these measures. A refined sense of honor and and fervent spirit of liberty are the characteristics of force, and the first step toward adding to the army be cause, and all who aid, comfort, and counsel by fraud? Shall we commence by repudiating the commerce furling her wings, dejected trade in prison garments, and the Genius of Liberty weeping over her people, prestrate, bankrupt and disgraced.

tain them in all their efforts to save the large. The result is, that Mott is now act- most instances, denying the right of the country, until others are put in their places, ing as guide to Longstreet's thieving forces, owner to ask for pay, and in some cases, through the medium of the ballot-box, the and pointing out Union men and houses.— giving their paper issues, not worth the pathe Federal cause!

Highly Important if True.

We copy this Memphis letter to the St.

SIPPL AND ARKANSAS

he Mississippi Cattan Crop to be sold for Green-backs—Kirby Smith and his Officers to go to Mex-ico—His Proposition said to have been Forwarded to Washington-Demoralization of the Rebel Ar-

The following extract from the Memphis correspendence of the St. Louis Republican, are thus celltorially indersed by that paper: eOf the correctness of this information we have no doubt, for it come from sources likely to have the best means of information; this would involve the complete disbandment of the rebel forces in Arkansas, Mississippi,

A REBEL OFFICER.

I learn from good authority that a Quartermaster in the Confederate army, at Hernands, acting be authority of Richmond officials, has offered to Gen eral Huriburt to sell to him, or the United States, all the cotton now remaining within a certain district in Missisippi, new outside of the Federal lines. The quantity embraced in this offer is about fifteen thouotton. The offer is to sell and take pay in green I am credibly informed that Gen. Hurlbut favors the purchase, and has already communicates to Washington the offer that has been made, with his recommendation that the cotton is bought. In-deed, I understand that Gen. Huribat, commanding this department, would favor the purchase by United States of all the cotton in Mississippi. put a step to the operations of rascally speculators, and the corruption and bribery so common now.—
Then it would be a heavy blow to British holders of Confederate securities, based on cotton, and would masses will kill off, as far as their influence goes, these leaders. The detestation of goes, these leaders. The detestation of goes, these leaders are detected with the detestation of goes, these leaders are detected with the detected of the strong strength of the strong strength of the strong strength of the strong strength of the strong strong and to the Consideracy. Then, payment being node of the strong strong and to the Consideracy. Then, payment being node in greenbacks, the receives the strong strong and to the Consideracy. Then, payment being node in greenbacks, the receives the strong strong and the strong strong strong and the strong ne steckholders in the Federal Government, and

But the offer of the Confederate officer to well the fifteen thousand bales, is very conclusive evidence that the rebels foreseevery clearly that the portion of Missisippi in which this cotton is, must very soon pass out of their control. The whole of Mississippi in fact, doomed. The Federals will have the whole of it early in the spring. A STARTLING OFFER.

I am credibly informed that the robels west of the Mississippisal of them, leaders and led, military men and civilians—consider the secession game played out—that Arkansas, Louisiana and Texaminas inevitably pass out of their control, and all the States is valid. They precise struggle to hold those States is vain. They perceive two things: J. That the Fesleral power is fully adequate to dispossess them—that they cannot maintain an army in these States, for the very cogent reason that their soldiers are tired and hopeless, and that preciate the patriotism of these men when every new conscript runs away the first opportunity. 2. That the people of those States—the masses—are determined to get back into the Union, and that the war shall end. Rebel officers and rebel subdiers speak out plainly their thoughts and convictions on the subject, and the short country may be certain of party and complete represession of the entire trans-Mississippi region by the Federal power. No eneconal he here a week, and meet, as I have done. citizens of Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, who, for two years and more, have lived within the rebel lines, in constant intercourse with rebel generals, subordinate officers and soldiers of the rebel army, and citizens of those States, and hear their statemer about the prevailing hopes and fears of the people among whom they have lived, and for one moment region, and any vigorous or provingly about the law. And he must take and subscribe, the part of the robels impossible.

And in this connection, I will state a somewhat startling statement which I heard last night. It is affirmed here that recently Gan. Kirby Smith sent. an authorized unestenger to Washington to propose to the Federal authorities to furnish every requisite facility to get out all the cotton in the portion of the Red River and Washita district within rebel control, the money for the same to be paid to the class of officers excepted from the annesty offered by President Lincoln, they to retire from the rebelarmy

I should be situte to make this statement, if I had not received it from a very high source here, with the assurance that there were good reasons for becollapsing; and, as rats instinctively desert a sink-ing ship, the is take feel the sinking of the founda-tions of their fabric of treason, and hasten already to escape the tumbling of the walls,

OFFERS TO DESERT.

Within the past ten days, Gen. Hurlbut sent out a flag of truce on some business to Gen. Forrest.— On going out, the party met a flag of truce from Gen. Forrest. After an exchange of greeting, and the particular business was transacted, the rebels who had come out from Forrest proposed to return with the Federals to their camp and join the Federal army. Being under a flag of trace, the Federals declined the proposal, not wishing to abuse the sacred rules of a flag of truce to any such purpose. They, however reported the fact to headquarters on their return. Describens from the rebel ranks, and entry into the Federal lines are so common, occurring every day and night, that they cease to be talked about, though they are promptly reported daily. The losses to the rebels by descritors are enormous. They may enforce their conscript law. They may all between the ages of sixteen and sixty. They may perfidiently take those who, in good faith, paid large ms of money for substitutes, as the rebel Government now threatens to do; but with all such efforts whether fair or foul, there is good reason for saying that they cannot materially increase their army, be holding people, with slaves already pretty thoroughly demoralized? Why extend the age so as to take in those unequal to the hardships of war?

Beside the incalculable injuries that would in every way result from wholesale conscription, the agereached the Federal lines, gave themselves up, weary, with tattered garments and feet almost bare, and are now enlisted in the Federal army at a post fifty miles

The Outrages in the South.

When this war was brought about, we

recollect well to have heard its Southern advocates urge in justification of what was coming, and what they proposed, that they were going to free the people of the South from the tyranny of the Lincoln Government, and give the people a new and superior form of Government. Their first step affixed at this Department on the 26th day of June 1981. in this great work of reform, was to apply mary, A. D., 1864.

By the Governor: debt of the one and denying contracts with exempts the principle of conscription to persons and from the other? Where will such policy carry us? property. They sent armed ruffians into private families, to seize upon the father, the husband, the son-the all-in-all to thousands of helpless females and children, and rushed them into the front ranks of battle. to fight and die in the cause of TREASON, to nor Old Mott, a noted rebel scoundrel which they were utterly opposed. They and spy of Sevier county, was arrested and entered Union barns, and granaries, and lodged in prison in this town, but through fields, and factories, and storchouses, and the influence of some tender-hourted Union took whatever they deemed necessary to men was allowed to take the oath and go at feed the conscribed and other troops, in The only question of difficulty with us is, per on which they were printed! This comwhether rebel traitors, or a certain class of pulsory system of service, and of robbery, Union men, are doing the greatest injury to was declared to be in accordance with State

Tennessee Spring Elections.

Our people are now called upon by Govbegan, of a party at the North calling Louis Republican-not as a sensation article. Johnson's Proclamation to come to the polls themselves Democrats, that the enormous but because we believe its disclosures. Gen. in March, and elect their county officers, and and never approved of it or its guilty auth-ered and underrated by a few contemptible expenses of the war would bankrupt the Carter has on file, in his office here, a cor- we hope they will respond heartily. The ors. Others, seeming to go into it willingly, scriblers, who write from this country to country. Nine out of ten, of all the men respondence confirming the truth of it, in Proclamation breathes the true spirit, and which a letter from the rebel Secretary of excludes traitors from holding offices or War favors the sale of cotton to the Federal voting. It is a document that fully explains sonable motives, representing the outlay of authorities. The rebel leaders know the itself, and will be read with interest. It is some by very natural sympathy, some by hearts they despise them, andregard them the nation's wealth, to save the nation's life, rebellion is on its last legs, and they are clear and explicit upon all the subjects it fixing to sell out the Confederacy and make treats. It gives us the gratifying assurances that the good work of reorganizing the THE REBELS PREPARING TO ABANDON MISSIS- State will go on, until we have a civil gov-

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. NASHVILLE, January 26, 1864.

WHEREAS, in consequence of the disloyalty of a arge impority of the persons filling the offices established by the constitution and laws of Tenhessee, and of the majority of the people of the State, and as part of the legitimate fruits of secession and rebellion minst the Government of the United States, the people of Tennesses have been deprived for nearly hree years of all free, regular and legitimate civil government, and they are now without a Governor chesen in the ordinary way. Legislature, Representation in the Congress of the United States, and without Courts, Judges, Chancellors and the various lesitimately authorized county officers.

And whereas, it is believed that a majority of the people of the State are ready and desire to return to their allegiance to the Government of the United States, and to re-organize and restore the State Government to the exercise of its rightful functions, as a State of the American Union, under the Constitution of the United States, and as an initiatory step mined to open and hold an election on the First Saturday in March next, in the various precincts, distriets, or wherever it is practicable so to do, in the respective countles of the State as prescribed by the Laws and Constitution of the State, to-wit: Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Constables, Trustees, Circuit and County Court Clerks, Registers and Tax Col-

Now, therefore, in virtue of the authority vested in me, and for the purpose of bringing the State of of the United States, which guarantees to each State a Republican form of Government, I do order said elections to be holden in the various counties on the First Saturday in March next, for the officers aforesaid and none other.

But, in as much as these elections are ordered in the State of Tennessee, as a State of the Union under the Federal Constitution, it is not expected that the enemies of the United States will propose to vote, nor is it intended that they be permitted to vote,

And in the midst of so much disloyalty and hostility as have existed among the people of this State, towards the Government of the United States, and in order to secure the votes of its friends, and exclude those of its enemies, I have deemed it proper to make known the requisite qualifications of the electors at said elections. To entitle any person to the privilege of voting, he must be a free white man; of the age of twenty-one years, being a citizen of the United States, and a citizen of the county, where he may offer his vote, six months preceeding the day of election, and a competent witness in any court of justice of the State, by the laws thereof against a white man, and not having been convicted of bribery, or the offer to bribe, of larceny, or any other offence declared infamous by the laws of the State, unless

I solemnly swear, that I will beneaforth support the Constitution of the United States and defend it against the assaults of sit is enemies; that I will becenter be, and conduct myself as a true and faithfol citizen of the United States, freely and volunta gations, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of such citizenship; that I ardently desire the suppression of the present insurrection and rebelli success of its armies and the defeat of all those who oppose them, and that the Constitution of the United states, and all laws and proclamations, made in pur-urance thereof, may be speedily and permanently surance thereof, may be speedily and permanently established and enforced over all the people. States and Territories thereof; and further, that I will hereafter heartily aid and assist all loyal people in the accomplishment of these results. So help mo

And all the Judges, officers, and persons holding the election, before entering upon their respective duties, in addition to the oath now required by the Laws of the State, shall take and subscribe the same oath, and also that they will permit no one to vot who has not taken and subscribed the onth above se forth, or refuses to do so.

The Provisions of the Code, in regard to Inspec tors or Judges of Election is as follows.

Sec. 841. The County Court, at the session nex proceeding the day of election, shall appoint three Inspectors or Judges for each voting place to super

SEC. 842, If the County Court fail to make the appointment, or any person appointed refuse to serve the sheriff, with the advice of three Justices of the Peace, or if none be present, three respectable Prec-holders, shall, before the beginning of the election

appoint said Inspectors or Judges.

Size 849, If the Sheriff, or other officer, whose duty it is to attend at a partisular place of voting under the foregoing provisions, full to attend, an Justice of the Peace present, or if no Justice of the Peace be present, any three freeholders may perforn the duties prescribed by the preceding section, or it case of necessity, may act as officers or inspector

Now, whereas, in many of the counties there at no County Courts, Sheriffs or Justices of the Peac and in others, the persons now and beretofore filling these offices are disloyal, and therefore disqualifie in all such counties some respectable citizen of the county will be appointed to hold said elections, a point judges, clerks and other officers, either by hin self or his deputies, and administer the oath to sue officers, and receive the votes and make due return thereof to the office of Secretary of State. All other steps will be taken, looking to the election of t other officers, Federal and State, as soon as practic

In testimony whereof, I, ANDREW JOHNSON

ANDREW JOHNSON. EDWARD H. EAST, Secretary of States

Railroad Builders Sent to Tennessee

Sixteen hundred carpenters and laborers start from Binghamton, New York, on Friday last, f About nine hundred of the number now in New York and Jersey City, awaiting tra portation to Washington and from thence to t place of their destination.

This party was organized in different parts of t country for the purpose of completing the railre connection between Nashville and other points a Chattanooga. All the men at the Binghamton re dervous went to Elmira; about seven hundred w sent by the Williamsport route; the others came the Eric railroad. These men are to go to the Re House by way of Fortress Monroe and Washing and then west on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad.

The men are in charge of Engineer Wentz, a

ing for General Cullium, superintendent of milits railroads. They are hardy looking, and would me excellent soldiers. It is likely that a considera portion will remain permanently in Tennessee